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241 The *laṅṅá* (Sesamum orientale, L.), sesame or benne. Cultivated
824 for its seeds (*bokál*).

262 The *agláy* (Coix lachryma-jobi, L.), Job's-tears. A variety with edible young capsules that are much elongated.

The *naṅná*, *bannuwáṅ* or *sábug* (Setaria italica, Beauv.), Italian millet. It is considered as good luck to find seeds (*bokál*) with two or three (instead of one) eyes or hila.

The *baxinât* (Andropogon sorghum [L.] Brot.), sorghum.

The *kumâyo* (Manihot utilissima, Pohl.), cassava, manioc or tapioca plant.

The *lampákan*, a plant resembling the taro. Its branchy rhizome is edible.

The *baxáṅ*, probably Tacca sp. Cultivated for its edible roots.

The *basáṅ* (Zingiber officinale, Rosc.), ginger.

The *sagó* (Maranta arundinacea, L.), arrowroot.

The *lasoná* (Allium cepa, L.), onion.

[263] The *báwaṅ* (Allium sativum, L.), garlic.

The *piniyá* or *apiniyá* (from the Spanish *piña*), (Ananassa sativa,
[283] Lindl.), pineapple. The fibres of its leaves are used for strings. Its suckers (one on top, several at the base) are called *piṅpíṅ*.

IV. The Tobacco Field

247 Gardens and tobacco (*tabáko*, from the Spanish *tabaco*) fields (*bakáṅ*) are both prepared from old rice fields, but, in the case of the *bakáṅ*, the level parts are usually preferred; and so the term *maxónut* for "clearing a level plot of ground" is also the common term for "clearing the *bakáṅ*".

The term *magkípug* for "weeding" has exactly the same meaning here as when it is used in connection with the *kadánan* (garden). It is customary, however, to remove as much as possible all trees and stumps of trees that were left in the field, when former crops were raised: this work is called *magkusáp*. Felling trees for timber is *magkallán*.

The biggest difference between a *kadánan* (garden) and a tobacco field is the absence of a regular fence around the latter. Its only protection against the inroads of animals is the *dal-át* or heap of rubbish, that consists mostly of weeds and canes proceeding from the surrounding grounds and piled up all around. The same contrivance is occasionally resorted to in the case of fields planted with Indian

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241 824 (Codiaeum variegatum [L.] Blume), croton. Leaves very variable in form and color.

The *patoddóñ* (Euphorbia neriifolia, L.), a fleshy shrub.

The *sinandilá*, (Nopalea coccinellifera [Mill.] Salm-Dyck.), cochineal fig.

The *binaág* (Helianthus annuus, L.), sunflower or turnsole.

[301] The *tugnúr*: A herb about half a yard tall. Its red fruits, strung on a thread, are worn around the head by boys and girls.

The *báoñ* (Crinum asiaticum, L.). Flowers white and fragrant.

The *katañláy* (Alosia cristata, L.), cockscomb.

The *batónit* (from the Spanish *botones*, "buttons"), (Gomphrena globosa, L.), globe amaranth.

The *apasopáso* (Alternanthera versicolor, Regel). Leaves green and red or purplish.

And several others mentioned before, chiefly when treating tobacco amulets.

Cultivated for other uses

241 824 The *xawád* (Piper betle, L.), betel or betel pepper.

The *dilawá*: A variety of domesticated betel with large yellow leaves.

[229] The *túba* (Croton tiglium, L.). Its fruits are used for poisoning fish.

The *sañláy* or *kápat* (Ceiba pentandra [L.] Gaertn.), God tree, ceiba tree, Bombay ceiba, silk-cotton tree or kapok tree.

[291] The *arinosó*: A tree whose bark is used for G-strings, headbands, strings, etc. Its leaves are very large.

The *darapiniyá* (derived from *piniyá*, Spanish *piña*, "pineapple"), *magí* or *amaxáy* (from the Spanish *maguey*), (Agave cantula, Roxb.), maguey, sisal hemp or century plant. Its fiber is used for thread to [283] sew clothes.

The *lubixán* (Sansevieria zeylanica [L.] Willd.), bowstring hemp. It prevents smallpox from entering the village.